

ST. LOUIS HAS WON

NEXT PRESIDENT WILL BE NOMINATED IN THAT CITY.

HAS A CLOSE CALL

SAN FRANCISCO'S AGGREGATE VOTE ONLY THREE BEHIND

SIXTEENTH OF JUNE IS THE DATE

COLLIGATION FOLLOWS THE FINAL DECISION.

Chicago and Pittsburg not formidable competitors—More delegates for the Territories—Carter explains.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The Republican national convention will be held at St. Louis, June 16 next. That was the decision reached by the Republican national committee today after spirited balloting lasting two hours. The successive ballots were as follows: St. Louis 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The morning was spent in hearing speeches in behalf of the contending cities, the doors being open to the various contesting delegations. This concluded, the committee began its afternoon session behind closed doors. An eager crowd choked up the corridors leading to the committee room and awaited an announcement of results. The first important question of the afternoon was the fixing of the date of the convention. The executive committee reported a resolution favoring June 16. This was amended by Committee Lannan of Utah, in favor of August 15. There was sharp debate and Mr. De Young of Chicago, finally proposed a compromise between June and August, viz: July.

THE BALLOTING. Then came the balloting, that between the cities. There was much excitement as the ballots proceeded, the committee members from the various sections hurrying and seeking to effect combinations. At the outset San Francisco secured one more than she claimed from the floor. The announcement of her lead was greeted with enthusiasm when it reached the outer corridors. The strength of St. Louis was somewhat greater than had been expected, while neither Pittsburg nor Chicago made the showing anticipated. St. Louis gained steadily on each ballot. San Francisco sought to meet this by having the vote of Chicago, but without avail. The first serious break occurred when David Martin of Pennsylvania led the Pittsburg forces towards St. Louis. On the fourth and last formal ballot the San Francisco forces broke for the first time, Michigan, Wyoming and Connecticut going to St. Louis. That settled it, and gave St. Louis the convention. The announcement was unanimous on motion of Mr. De Young of San Francisco.

THE DAY IN DETAIL. The Republican politicians assembled early and in large numbers at the Arlington this morning. The delegates from the various states and territories and incidentally promote the interests of their several presidential candidates. There were only four cities seriously in the field—San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg. Chicago and St. Louis men were particularly enthusiastic in their campaigning. Delegates from the Pacific coast who were in the minority at San Francisco in charge had authorized Mr. De Young to hold out almost any financial inducement within reason, and he announced that no question of money could be raised in the matter of California's success. Shortly before 10 o'clock the politicians gathered in the flag draped banquet hall and were seated in a semi-circle, the members of the national committee in the center. June 16 was selected as the date of the national convention which will be held at St. Louis.

At 10:30 o'clock when Chairman Carter rapped the meeting to order and the roll of the committee was called, Chairman Carter asked the delegates to agree to a half-hour limit for presenting the claims of their cities. It was decided that delegations be heard in alphabetical order of states.

SET RIGHT BY CARTER. At this point Chairman Carter addressed the delegates in an unexpected direction. He said that reflection had been made on members of the national committee and they had been placed before the country in an unenviable position. "Under such circumstances," said Carter emphatically, "I desire to state in behalf of this committee that at no time, under any circumstances, directly or indirectly, have any persons urged that the good graces of this committee be influenced by any mercenary considerations whatever. Carter stated that geographical considerations largely influenced the feelings of the committee. Aside from this its only purpose was to consult the purposes and requirements of the great gathering, and to make a choice based wholly on fitness. The preliminaries over, the history began. General N. P. Chipman of California was introduced by M. H. De Young to present the Golden State's claims.

George A. Knight and M. H. De Young of California also presented San Francisco's claims. Samuel Allerton and Mayor Swift of the former city, Chicago, St. Louis' claims were urged by Mayor Walbridge, ex-congressman Frank and S. M. Kennard. New York's attractions were set forth by General Daniel Butterfield and M. H. De Young, Pittsburg, the last of the big four, had her cause urged by Representative Dalzell. The speaking-mach was closed by Representative William A. Stone, seconding Dalzell's claims. Telegrams were read from Senators Quay and Cameron setting forth the advantages of Pittsburg and pleading the leading hotels of the town to place accommodations for 3,500 persons at the absolute disposal of the committee.

When Utah was reached in the call for states, Committee Lannan announced that although Salt Lake had intended to present her claims for the convention, she had been so persuaded by the eloquence of San Francisco that Salt Lake withdrew from the contest. This closed the hearings and on motion of Mr. De Young the committee adjourned to meet in secret at 2 o'clock.

WHEN THE SECRET WAS POPPED. On the announcement of the decisive ballot there was a rush for the St. Louis headquarters, where all the delegates from that city gathered with Missouri congressmen and politicians at large. There was great handshaking and popping of corks and a few minutes with occasional cheers, until Clark H. Sampson was lifted to a table in reply to calls for a speech. While he was talking the room was filling up and Congressmen Joy, Bartholomew and Cobb soon appeared and then the Pittsburg and California delegations pushed in to congratulate their rival.

The appetite of the crowd for speech-making was remarkable and many of the delegates were called upon to mount the impromptu rostrum. Ex-congressman Warner, Mayor Walbridge, Chauncey I. Filley, Seth W. Cobb, Democratic congressman from St. Louis, Knight of California, Richard C. Kerens, Harry Ford of Pittsburg, Congressman W. A. Stone, Nathan Frank and several others were called upon to speak. All of the victors claimed that St. Louis had been their second choice, and took their defeat with good nature. After concluding the ballot the committee took up the question of territorial delegates and recommended that New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Oklahoma each select four delegates in addition to the two heretofore chosen.

A hearty welcome was accorded Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa, who spoke of woman's influence in behalf of the party. At 6 o'clock the committee had completed its labor and adjourned. The executive committee then held a session to arrange the details of the convention in accordance with the determination of the full committee. The executive committee, at a meeting during the afternoon appointed a committee of seven members and delegated to it full power to make arrangements incident to the meeting of the national convention in St. Louis. The sub-committee is composed of: Maine, Chairman; Carter, Montana; Clarkson, Iowa; Hahn, Ohio; Clayton, Ark.; Campbell, Ill.; and Kerens, St. Louis.

HE BASTES BAYARD

IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY MR. BARRETT.

Utterances of the Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James. Made in the Course of Speeches in Edinburgh, Scotland, and Boston, England, are Taken by Mr. Barrett as Deserving of Impeachment and as Furnishing Good Legal Foundation for Such Action—Hot Times in the House.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Representative William E. Barrett of Massachusetts enjoys the distinction of being the author of the most thrilling incident in the present house of representatives. He threw a bomb shell into that body soon after it convened by offering a resolution impeaching Thomas F. Bayard, ex-ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, and now United States ambassador to the court of St. James, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The grounds advanced were utterances of Mr. Bayard, delivered before the Edinburgh, Scotland, Philosophical Institute, November 7. In this speech Mr. Bayard spoke of "protection" as a form of "state socialism" and said it had done more to "foster class legislation" than any other single cause. "It has fostered the tone of national representation," he said, "more than any other single cause."

Such reflections on the government's policy by a United States ambassador before a foreign audience, the resolution stated, were in severe disregard of his proprieties and obligations and calculated to injure our national reputation. It concluded by instructing the foreign affairs committee, which was empowered to send for papers, to investigate and report "by impeachment or otherwise."

Mr. Barrett's resolution had been preceded by one by Mr. McCall (Rep. Mass.) in which he introduced the McCall resolution is as follows: Whereas, Thomas F. Bayard, the ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, is reported by the London Times, newspaper, to have said in a public speech delivered in Boston, England, on the second day of August, 1895, "that the president stood in the midst of a strong, self-confident, and often times violent people, men who sought a real man to govern the people of the United States."

Whereas, said Bayard is further reported by the press of this country to have said in a public speech delivered in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 7th day of November, 1895, "in my country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of a form of socialism styled protection which has done more to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind from public councils and to lower the tone of national representation than any other single cause."

Resolved, That the president be, and he is hereby, requested to inform the house of representatives, if not incompatible with the public interests, what steps, if any, he has taken to ascertain whether or not Bayard made such statements, and if he has ascertained that he did make said speeches, what steps, if any, he has taken to recall or censure said Bayard.

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GUYS GRIM DEATH

HARRY HAYWARD SNAPS JETS AT THE KING OF TERRORS.

As the Last Hour Approaches, His Black Soul Grows Blacker as He Blaspheems in Turning the Most Sacred Things Into Comparisons for His Own Last Act—Invites the Carions to Call Later, at the Morgue—Wishes He Might Read About the Hanging in the Papers—Hanged at 2:05 a. m.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 10.—Before dawn tomorrow morning Harry Hayward will be hanged at the jail in this city for the murder of Catherine Gine. Before dark tonight morbid crowds had assembled in the vicinity of the jail. There was nothing to see except the grey walls, and the occasional opening of the heavy doors to admit some official, yet they lingered in the vicinity waiting for the tragic event. At midnight the throng numbered several hundred.

Hayward's swell dinner, the "last supper" as he professedly expressed it, was served according to his desire shortly after 10 o'clock and he partook of it with apparent relish. Rev. Father Timothy arrived shortly after—not upon the summons of the condemned man, but in case that at the last moment a desire should be expressed by the hitherto unrepentant man for spiritual aid before he was taken to the gallows.

During the evening Hayward held a lengthy conversation with his attendants and laughed and joked on his apologetic execution. As Captain Sanberg was entering the cell, Hayward looked into the alley. Harry looked him and shouted: "That's right, block out the gaping crowd. People wishing to see me will have to call at the morgue, and as for the court house quarters," and he laughed as he said it. To a newspaper man he said "I would like to see an account of how this thing came out and about my actions on the gallows and about the crowd that was going to be a picnic instead of to his death."

HAYWARD TELLS STORIES. Hayward spun a considerable portion of the evening telling stories and listening to stories by others. It being his last night he was allowed quite a privilege and was continually surrounded by friends. He was gay and jovial all the time and gave every indication of being a good fellow as he would to dinner. He spoke about his wife occasionally, for he insisted that she was his wife. He said he gave her \$50 today to make her feel good. He said he was a full-blooded Irishman, talked about his great meal. The toast he proposed at his dinner was: "Here's to the girl who loves me and the girls whom I love."

He gave it in the French. He admitted tonight that he could never hang unless there was a crowd present. He wanted to see the people, and suggested that it would have been better to have a scaffold outside and have seats arranged so everyone could see it. As a sample of his conversation the following can be quoted. Sheriff Holberg came into the cage and Harry said: "How are you, Sheriff? I am as fine as silk. You and I are the chief actors tonight, ain't we, Sheriff?"

He seemed to never think of any better. About 11:30 a. m. he was taken down to the gallows and he was admitted to Harry's cell and he finished the statement which he had been spending considerable time on lately. There was a large crowd around the gallows and the city was full of people. The sheriff and his police force from all over the state, all anxious to see the execution.

STORY OF THE CRIME. On the evening of Dec. 3, 1894, a little after 8 o'clock, the body of Miss Catherine Gine, a well known dressmaker of this city, was found lying by the side of the lonely road that skirts Lake Calhoun, one of the favorite drives of the city. The body was found by a man named George, who was driving a horse and buggy and had driven away unaccompanied. At about the time the body was found, the house came crooning into the stable and the driver of the horse and buggy was seen to have been having a run away. At first it had been thought that there had been a fatal run away, but the coroner soon found a bullet hole in the back of the head and it became a question of murder or suicide. For some days there was something of uncertainty, but the officers were finally put on what turned out to be the proper track.

Harry Hayward's first appearance in the matter was at midnight on the night of the murder, when he came to police headquarters and expressed his belief that the woman had been murdered. He explained the circumstances of the case and said that he was a friend of the deceased and that he was a good fellow. He was a friend of the deceased and that he was a good fellow. He was a friend of the deceased and that he was a good fellow.

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Wichita, Wednesday, December 11, 1895.

Weather for Wichita today: Clear; wind: south; temperature: 4-11. Moon: Waning; rises: 2:01.

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6. Denver People all Own Mining Stock

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BIXT'S CONFESSION. On Sunday, December 9, Bixt made a confession in which he stated that the murder had been committed by Harry and that he had simply disposed of the body for him. This was clearly false and he finally confessed that, inspired by Harry Hayward, and for fear that Hayward would kill Mrs. Bixt (that threat being held over him), he had committed the murder. He had, he said, followed Harry's instructions in all particulars, Harry getting the girl and putting her in the room where the murder was committed and then turned her over to Bixt who watched his chance and shot her in the back of the head and then tumbled the body out into the road where it was found.

Various corroborating circumstances were later found and it was for this that Harry Hayward, the stalwart six-footer, handsome, nervy, erratic and restless, was convicted and sentenced to hang. Claus Bixt pleaded guilty and was sent to the state penitentiary for life for his share in the crime.

The trial of Harry Hayward was no lack of sensational incidents, and lasted nearly seven weeks from January 21. Governor Clough set the execution for June 21, but the filing of the appeal to the supreme court necessitated postponement. November 20, the supreme court announced its decision, affirming the decision of the lower court.

Executive clemency was refused and the governor fixed the date of execution for Wednesday, December 11, between midnight and dawn.

SANTA FE IS SOLD

LONG EXPECTED EVENT TRANSPIRES IN TOPEKA, KANSAS.

NEVER SUCH A SALE

BIGGEST RAILROAD DEAL IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD

NINE THOUSAND MILES OF ROAD

SIXTY MILLION DOLLARS OFFERED IN THE SALE BID

Protests Offered by the Frisco and Others—Striking Incidents in the History of a Huge Transaction.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 10.—The long expected and much talked of sale of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad took place in this city at 2 o'clock today. The proceedings required but a short time for the sale to be made. Immediately thereafter Judge Harry C. Caldwell convened the United States court for the purpose of hearing the report of the master in chancery, confirming the sale and transacting such other business as was necessary to complete what is the largest deal in the history of railroad sales in the world.

The sale was made from the stairway on the east side of the Santa Fe depot in this city. The store was occupied by representatives of the Union Trust company, officers of the old and new Santa Fe companies and newspaper men, while a large crowd congregated on the street.

At 2 o'clock Judge J. B. Johnson, master in chancery, announced the proceedings which were about to take place. He explained the preliminary matters which led up to the sale, and subsequent order of sale issued by Judge Caldwell and proceeded to read the order of sale, which was a long and tedious affair.

At the conclusion of the reading of the notice of sale, George H. Whitcomb of the firm of Fuller & Whitcomb, lawyer in this city, read a protest against the sale, stating that he had been deceived by the sale of the Santa Fe. He stated that some of the bondholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco claim that the controlling interest in the Santa Fe was sold to the Santa Fe by the sale of the Santa Fe. He stated that some of the bondholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco claim that the controlling interest in the Santa Fe was sold to the Santa Fe by the sale of the Santa Fe.

The second protest was read by Charles E. Small of Kansas City, a member of the law firm of Gage, Ladd & Small. He represented A. D. Guthrie and W. C. Howe of London, who have \$250,000 of the bonds of the Chicago, Santa Fe and California, the branch of the Santa Fe. He stated that he had been deceived by the sale of the Santa Fe. He stated that some of the bondholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco claim that the controlling interest in the Santa Fe was sold to the Santa Fe by the sale of the Santa Fe.

The third protest was read by Edward King, president of the Union Trust company, who stated that he had been deceived by the sale of the Santa Fe. He stated that some of the bondholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco claim that the controlling interest in the Santa Fe was sold to the Santa Fe by the sale of the Santa Fe.

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